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SUNDAYJUNE 12, 1898.

FRIENDS OF THE DISPATCH WOULD DO US A FAVOR BY INFORM-BOYS ON RAILROAD TRAINS, TO MEET THE PUBLIC DEMAND FOR COPIES OF THIS PAPER. INFORMA-TION IS ALSO DESIRED BY US OF THE DELINQUENCY OF ANY CAR-RIER OF OURS IN RICHMOND, MAN-CHESTER, OR ELSEWHERE.

WAR ON BUTTONS AND FLOWERS. As a rule, troops that are without discipline can have no great degree of confidence in themselves or in their officers. Experienced mcu know that while they are enjoying the so-called "sweets of itberty," it often occurs that a cup of bitterness is to follow.

Of course, we would not have precisely the same sort of discipline for the volunteers as for the regulars, for if we did few men would be found to volunteer. It is be gotten to enlist in the regulars. The obstacle arises chiefly from the fact that in the regulars the officers keep their men at a very great distance. No officer would be seen strolling about town with a pri- side by side with his master, and, what vate. Not so in the volunteer army. There many of the officers and men are upon terms of social intimacy. So, it comes about that while the volunteer army can get desirable men by hundreds the regulars are glad to get them by fives in our Union. There is hardly a comand tens.

But it is the purpose of our government ciently well instructed in the duty of the soldier. The volunteer is to be taught that discipline is necessary to his own well being as well as to the safety of the army as an army. And so we find General Arnold, who is commanding the Second Division of Lee's corps at Jacksonville, issuing an order in which he warns his men against depredating upon private property and against associating with disreputable characters. It seems, too, that soldiers have been seen begging upon the streets, and this he forbids-very rightly, too, we imagine. Army rations are certhey are abundant to sustain life in the most muscular patriot. Money given to begging soldiers is rarely spent by them for food, but generally for drink.

General Arnold also calls the attention of his men to the fact that all of them do not carry out the army regulations with respect to salutes. He demands a reform in this respect. He regrets to hear, also, that they "appear upon the streets not in uniform, with badges, buttons, flowers, ribbons, and other trinkets on their blouses and shirts."

The General-with much reluctance, we suspect-orders that these unsoldierlike | that section to compete with other secmethods be abandoned. He expresses his earnest desire that the troops of his command "be soldierly in their bearing and behavior and neat in their appearance,' and that they remember "they are repre sentatives of the nation, of which they are defenders." His men will not be allowed to leave camp "unless in uniform, and badges, ribbons, flowers, buttons, or other unauthorized decorations must not be worn on the uniforms."

We judge that this part of General Arnold's order will grieve many of the gay, young soldlers. By their dress they will no longer be able to confuse the minds of girls as to whether they are privates or

major-generals. Upon the whole, we conclude that General Arnold's order means that the time rived frem this railroad, it would seem for "playing soldier" at Jacksonville has passed. It would seem that his men have cheerfully vote the \$50,000 in bonds asked had much latitude, and that many of them have used it to the detriment of their own health and somewhat to the discredit of the service. There's to be no more of that. The boys have had their fun-"boys will be boys"-but they are now to be made to "come down" to real the lives of disciplined veterans. We dare may the majority of them will acquiesce in this conclusion, especially as it seems lo be the purpose of the General to use this discipline in the interest of the sol-Hers' health.

If we were permitted to give General Arnold a bit of advice, we would say to bim that he is right in trying to maintain discipline, but that in doing so he ought to give ten times as much attention to sanitary measures as to warring against | Manila? Query, second: Will she ever buttons and flowers. And, inasmuch as get there at all?

it is generally believed that the medical staff of the army is none too well organ-ized or qualified, he would do wisely to give it quite as close attention as he seems to have done to the prankish yourgeters who have joined the army for the joint purpose of fighting and funning.

If the safety of our brave soldier boys can be assured by "mascots," their friends and relatives need have no fears for their welfare. Last Sunday, when the gallant members of the Fourth Virginia Regiment left for Florida, they carried a varied assortment of domesti animals, which were evidently the pets of the camp and valued attaches of the military. No trouble or pains were spared for the safe and comfortable transportation of these dumb creatures, for they are regarded as "mascots," and their presence is supposed to bring good luck. Just what qualities are requisite to

constitute a "mascot" we cannot say. In the famous comic opera which intro duced this word a decade or so ago, some one of the dramatis personae in giving its definition, said, "A mascot is-s mascot," and that is about all the meaning the word has. Subsequent occurrences in the plot show, by implication, however, that whatever a "mascot" may be, he, she or it, brings good luok and is a fine thing to have in one's possession The dictionaries also sanction this definition now. And so, regardless of the etymology of

real significance of the word, our sol

diers decided that it would be folly to ge to war without mascots, and nearly every company before leaving Richmond provided itself with some living creature to ward off misfortune. Curiously enough domestic animals were principally select ed for this duty. Perhaps our boys have inherited some of that reverence for man's dumb friends which was exhibited by the ancient Egyptians, but be that as it may, Camp Lee at all times swarmed with cats, kittens, dogs, and puppies, to say nothing of other quadrupeds. When marching orders came and the snowy tents were hauled down, these companions were not forgotten. Careful arrangements were made for their removal. A portable coop was fixed up for the respectable black hen that had lent her cheerful clucking to the general din, and a movable cage was fashioned for the litter of kittens whose antics had made them universally popular. The pups that were too young and roly-poly to walk in the march were carried on the shoulders of members of the awkward squads, while the buildogs that could scuffle for themselves were bedecked with flags and made as con spicuous as possible. One mother canine was led in the procession behind a private who carried her offspring, and the little group attracted general attention. There were both humor and pathos in the panorama that presented itself to the public on that memorable Sabbath. We smiled when we thought of warriors associating with kittens and pupples, yet we shed tears when we realized the dangers through which these faithful animals would follow their masters.

From time immemorial-nay, almost ever since man has battled with his fellows-soldiers have gone forth to battle with dumb animals as companions and pets. The faithful brutes have brightened hundreds of camps and in some measure supplied many a camp-fire with that home-feeling whose absence is so painful. In the celebrated French painting, "Le Reve," (the dream) a dog is pictured as sleeping among the drowsy hosts that lie stretched out along the with the utmost difficulty that men can picket lines. It is a great work of art, and yet without that dog the picture would be as naught.

We can almost feel the benign presence of this honest brute, as he slumbers is better still, we know that the sleeping soldier can meet no misfortune that his four-footed friend is not willing to share.

The "mascot" fad prevails in almost every military and naval organization pany now in the service that lacks a mascot, and even on the gunboats and to see to it that the volunteers are sum- warships we find such pets. In many instances the soldiers have stopped at railroad stations and seized and appropriated such quadrupeds as struck their fancy. And, in the face of present conditions, we can only smile at such highway robbery.

TIDEWATER ELECTRIC ROAD.

The Richmond and Tidewater Railroad Company was incorporated by our General Assembly March 3, 1898, to build a railroad from Richmond to some point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, and to pass through Henrico, Hanover, and King William counties, and by tainly sufficient, and though they do not | means of branches connect Gloucester, comprise all the delicacles of the season, Mathews, Middlesex, King and Queen, and Essex countles with Richmond.

These last-named five counties, with an area of 466,000 acres, and a population of 48,000, have never been touched by any ratiroad. Boats ply on most of the many rivers which indent the shores of these countles, and carry their produce to Baltimore and northern markets.

This whole section is well adapted to trucking and fruit growing, and its oyster and fish trade is very large. The experience of many years has proved that their present transportation facilities are not such as to enable the farmers of loyed. The people are restricted to Bai timore and a few northern markets. The more. Their produce gets into Baltimore much of the time too late to command good prices. The most conservative estimate puts the loss to the people, on account of the late arrival of the boats in Baltimore, at from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per annum. It is believed a railroad would not only open the markets of Richmond and the great West to our tidewater friends, but that it would enable them to induce the steamboat companies to arrange their schedules with reference to their needs,

In view of the great benefits to be dethat the people of Gloucester would for in order to aid the company in bullding an electric road to Richmond, The question is to be submitted to the voters of Gloucester on July 9th, and the law requires that, to be effective, the proposition must receive a majority of the registered vote of the county.

So we may have to move our troops to Cuba, Porto Rico, or wherever clse they are going, in order to escape the yellowfever threatened in our Gulf States. Well, anything to hurry things, in order to bring this wretched war to an end. Our soldier boys themselves are more than willing.

to America every day or so for coal and water, how long will it take her to get to COINAGE PROVISION, AGAIN.

While most of our northern gold con emporaries continue to try to obscure the effect of the silver coinage provision of the war-revenue bill, to the end of having the public believe that there is nothing in it in the way of an increase of currency or encouragement to the silver sentiment, here and there is found a paper of gold proclivities that states the case with some clearness and fairness.

The coinage provision of the war-reve nue bill was given by us in discussing this subject yesterday. But in order to the better understanding of what follows, we repeat it. It reads:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is au-thorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than one and one-half millions of dollars in each month, all of the silver builion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the pro-visions of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes, and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act."

So much of the act of 1890 as bears mos directly on the above provision is as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of silver builion purchased under the provi-sions of this act into standard silver doilars until the 1st day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury."

The government paid in Treasury notes for the silver bought under the act of 1890 the sum of \$155.931.002, and some of these notes have been redeemed by coining builion. At the present time the amount of 1890 act bullion held in the vaults of the Treasury is approximately 130,000,000 fine ounces, which cost about \$118,000,000.

Now, where do the paths of the two coinage provisions separate, and where comes in the increase of currency? The war-revenue act provision goes beyond directing the coinage of as much bullion as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of Treasury notes outstanding against bullion, its design being to coin the entire mass of bullion in the Treasury. It is true that most of the silver dollars thus coined will be held in the Treasury against the Treasury notes which were issued to pay for the silver, but the remaining \$42,000,000 will be paid into the Treasury as seignlorage. In the view of the Baltimore Sun, which is one of the gold papers that state the proposition with lucidity and fairness, the object of the provision is to get at and put into circulation at once these \$42,000,000, which can be used to pay the expenses of the government, and will, of course, inflate the currency that much.

The Philadelphia Press holds substantially the same view as its Baltimore contemporary. It says:

"The coinage provision in this war revenue bill will increase the silver output of silver dollars only 50 per cent, over what it has been in the last fifteen As Treasury notes represent ing the value of the bullion must be retired as the new dollars are put in circulation the actual increase in the currency from the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury will be repreby the difference between the cost of the bullion and its coinage valu about \$42,000,000, which will be added to the money in circulation only as there is a demand for more silver dollars to take them out of the Treasury."

In closing this paragraph the Press hedges a little for its own consolation. but we rather reckon that a demand that will take the added silver dollars out of the Treasury at a pretty lively rate will be forthcoming before the expenses of the war shall have been paid. That much for the effect of the pro-

currency. As to the question of its encouraging or not encouraging the silver sentiment, the Washington Star, which is on the ground, admits that in the compromise the conference committee made a distinct concession to the silver men. But what has a more significant bearing on this point is the remark in the Senate Friday of Mr. Wolcott, the author of the Senate amendment looking to coinage at the rate of \$4,000,000 per month, and which was receded from in the committee of conference. Mr. Wolcott sald:

"Many of us would have been glad if "Many or us would have been gate in the bill, as finally agreed upon, provided for the colnage of \$4,000,000 of silver a month, but the principle incorporated by the Senate has been retained, and I believe it is generally satisfactory.

On the whole, it would seem that, as we said yesterday, the silver men have no reason to be discouraged over the situa tion. They have achieved a triumph of principle, and while the material results are not all they aimed to secure, they have laid a strong foundation on which

FROM CAPE TO CAIRO.

Major Gibbons, who has with him Captain Quicke, Captain Boyd Alexander Lieutenant J. Stevenson Hamilton, o the British army; Dr. C. J. Smith, medical officer, and Mr. C. J. Weller, engineer, has just left England on an African expedition, called the "Cape to Cairo expedition." In the outfit are two aluminum launches and a barge built expressly for worst habit I've got. the proposed trip. The party will disembark at Chinde, on the coast of Portuguese East Africa, and after leaving the other side of the rapids. They hope to be able to steam direct to Victoria Falls, a distance of 700 miles, without taking the launches out of the water. Working slowly up the Zambesi, the explorers will use the river as a line of transport, but will make side expeditions for a distance of 200 miles on either bank. The boats will be used as base camps. As escort Major Glbbons will obtain in Natal the services of ten Zulu ex-policemen and as many Zambesi river boys. All the members of the expedition will be armed with Mausers. Shortly before his departure, Major

Gibbons said: "By January next I hope to-have completed my work on the Zambesi, and shall then be free to carry out my project of crossing Africa to Cairo. As far as physical difficulties are concerned, there is nothing to prevent me going right through. It all goes well I hope to reach Uganda by about April next. The route between Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria will present serious obstacles, but I hope to be able to get local porters to earry my boats. If the Dervish power at Khartum is crushed by October next I expect my way from Uganda north will not present any grave difficulties four months later. Leaving Uganda in the spring of next year I hope to be able to reach Khartum by about August. The total length of my journey will be about 12,000 miles."

We would not be surprised if Major Gibbons has a sure tip that the Dervish power will be crushed by October. Nor would we be astonished if the expedition should prove to have a very practical L Club men are not popular as jurymen;

bearing upon the materialization of Cocil lawyers are apprehensive that they will Rhodes's dream of an uninterrupted British territorial sweep from the Cape to the Mediterranean Sea.

DANGER SIGNALS.

When the tide is in, Rhode Island is not much bigger than a regulation size Democratic bandanna handkerchief, but what there is of it, is under all circum stances concentrated and intense-concentratedly and intensely Republican, and, paradoxical as it may seem, concentratedly and intensely jealous of its rights as a State.

As a consequence of this jealousy, every now and then its leading paper. the Providence Journal, breaks forth in a most refreshing article on States rights. Its last exhibition of that char acter is in its issue of Thursday, and appears in connection with a discussion of the Philippines problem.

The Journal puts flat-footed, so to speak, the question, "Will the States survive?" It then says the query is suggested by the trend of events, calls attention to the fact that the influence of the State in comparison with that of the nation has been steadily declining ever since the civil war; points out that even before that conflict the Federal power was drawing more and more authority to itself, and argues forcibly that a colonial policy would result in further subordinating the sovereign Commonwealths to the General Government at Washington.

In short, the Journal utters a series of warnings, and displays a number of danger signals that the "advanced statesmen" of the day, both North and South, might do well not to ignore.

The letter, of which the following is a copy, was addressed to the manager of the Fredericksburg Free Lance, and it disposes of a report that many of us

War Department, Washington, June 9, 1898. Dear Sir, I have your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing the newspaper clipping in which it is alleged that I have said, in effect: "The government can get along in the present war with-out any assistance from Virginia." The

statement is unqualifiedly untrue, never said or binted anything of kind. Your truly, R. A. A. Secretary of War. Governor Bushnell will not return the rebel battle-flags at the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Cincinnati, to their original owners. He

refuses on the ground that he has no right to take such action without the authority of the Legislature. Furthermore, there is nobody authorized to receive them. Yet, further, before any one is authorized to receive them, inquiry should be made as to which of the flags are really battle-flags, and which were taken from women and children, or from houses where they

So Old Glory has at last been floated from a Spanish flagstaff on Cuban soil. We hope it is in that position to stay until succeeded by the single-starred banner of Free Cuba.

were in use for decorative purposes.

The frequency with which the last Cuban cable is cut is aggravating, in view of the fact that Madrid and Habana go right on communicating easily with each other.

The summer nightmars of the coast now takes the form of Spanish cruisers. The lighter the diet, the fewer the number of hostile ships.

The Difference. Opinion of the Yankee fleet,

That doth in naval fight compete To this conclusion runs: The honors which to them accrue Are in the main accorded to The men behind the guns.

Conversely, of the unsuccess The Spanish showing doth express The verdict like to this is: The record of their marksmanship That stirs contempt on every lip Is due unto their misses,

A Promising Diagnosis. Nabor: Well, Doctor, how is your friend Weekman this morning?

Nabor: Regret to say? Why, Doctor, I take that as a good sign. Doctor: A good sign?

Doctor: I regret to say that he is fail-

Nabor: Certainly; he has been in a good | meant. nany failures before, and he's always come out all right.

Truth on His Side. Customer: These eggs you served me at

dinner must have been laid by the Eve of all the hen family. Restaurant Manager: That is quite possible, sir.

Customer: Why man, didn't you tell me that they were fresh bolled eggs. Restaurant Manager: Fresh-boiled? Certainly; and so they were.

A Smart Offspring. Father (reaching for gad): I'm deter-

mined to break you of that habit, Thomas; take off your coat this instant. Son: If that's your intention, dad, I'd better keep the coat on. It's made from one of your old ones, and is a part of the

Friendly Advice.

Porringer: If the time ever comes when Tete the boats will be put together on I determine to take a wife, I shan't bother myself about proposing to any so ciety girl; I shall woo a child of nature. Hitt: You'll never win your suit old fellow, for nature, you know, abhors a

Superlatively Sad.

Lipper: It's sad about Fribbleman, isn't

Chipper: How sad? Lipper: Why, they tell me that he has Chipper: He is to be congratulated.

Friendly Advice: Flasher: I saw you out horseback-riding

this morning, old man. Dumbleton: Don't say! Well, was I in it, so to speak? Flasher: The saddle? Well, at very rare

Mrs. Hunt: You surprise me! I didn't know that Miss Flash was a college

A Maid of Metal.

Mrs. Blunt: You didn't? Why, she's one of the aluminum of Vassar College. Miserly.

She: This is awful close weather, isn't He: I should remark. Why, even the moon is on its last quarter.

Students of marital life have observed that as a wife's affection falls off the husband's buttons follow suit.

be out all night.

The prohibitionist doesn't rank well as controversialist; he is too apt to "take water."

It is generally conceded that the phre nologist gets his living by head-work.

Literary Notes. George W. Cable is said to be meeting with much success in London in his series of readings from his own works, which he is giving in drawing-rooms instead of before the general public. According to the papers, he has shaved off his beard, and wears a "bristling gray moustache." Mr. Cable is working on another long novel, of New Orleans life. It is to be hoped that he will repeat his earlier successes in this new work, but his many years' residence in the unsympathetis environment of Massachusetts makes it unlikely that his latest work will possess the old charm. His last long novel, "John March, Southerner," was a distinct fall-

thors, may take comfort from the fact that Zola-the great Zola-began his career as a publisher's clerk at \$20 a month. He was, however, unlike most literary persons, industrious, and before long his pay was doubled. He was always trying his 'prentice hand at authorship, and met with the usual rejections at first; but he persevered until he conquered. His own employer rejected his initial efforts, and he owed his first success to a rival publisher. The dramatized version of "The

Aspiring, and, just now, perspiring au-

Little Minister" is nearing its three hundredth performance in London. Great preparations are being made for the oceasion. A traveller from Samoa reports that the

house in which Robert Louis Stevenson passed the last years of his life is rapidly going to ruin. It is at present uninhabited. Mrs. Stevenson talks of going back there, but it is not likely that she will. Necessity, not choice, impelled the novelist to choose Samoa for his home, and, having served its purpose, it may well, like its illustrious tenant, fade away from view. Maria Louise Pool, the authoress, is

dead. She wrote some readable stories, which were measurably popular. We remember one, the scene of which was partly laid in Richmond, but the topographical knowledge displayed was, to say the least, amusing. It is not so requisite to be accurate as it is to be interesting, in writing fiction.

Miss Ellen Glasgow, of our city, whose "The Descendant," made such a hit, has written a new novel, which will published this month by the Harpers. Its title is "Phases of An Inferior Planet," which sounds more like the name of a magazine article than that of a novel. There is a good deal in a name, as applied to books, and perhaps Miss Glasgow might do well to pick a better one for her latest effort, which we hope will be at least as great a success as her first.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor has written an article on John Jacob Astor, the ounder of the Astor fortunes, for July No. of his magazine, the Pall Mall. We shall be curious to see how far back the author goes in the career of his illustrious ancestor, the old fur trader. master of Cliveden may not flaunt the humble beginnings of his forebear in the faces of England's aristocracy, with whom he now hobnobs, without some risk, though his millions will prove to be very efficient armored protection. "Iota's" new novel, "Poor Max," which is said to be her best, will be published

by the Lippincotts during this month. "Cuba at a Giance," by E. B. Kaufman and A. O'Hagan, is announced by Mr. R. H. Russell. Its interest will be enhanced by some original letters from leading Cuban insurgents. It is highly probable that we shall get a Schley glance at Cuba before we see this book

The Macmillan Company announced the fourth edition of "The Celebrity," by Winston Churchill. An edition of the more important works

of Pierre Loti is to be brought out in Loninterest in the writings of this author. Dr. Conan Doyle is aspiring to become a member of Parliament. It is a little curious how often this disease has at-tacked English literary men, and stranger still that their usual fate has not been heeded.

A new volume of poems by Mr. Eric Mackay, the author of "The Love-Letters of a Violinist," will be published in the

Bret Harte has written a new poem,

which is entitled, "Truthful James and the Klondiker." F. Austey, the author of that successful book, "Vice Versa," has written a new humorous story. It is a tale of London life, and is called "Love Ameng the Lions"-the social lions, we suppose, are

S. R. Crockett has still another novel ready—"The Black Douglas."

A new edition of Mrs. Gaskell's famous "Memoir of Charlotte Bronte" is to brought out by Dodd, Mead & Co. M Mr. Clement Shorter will contribute an introduction and many notes,

Express Charges to Soldiers To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Is there any way parents may send clothing and other articles to their sons in camp without having to pay regular express charges on packages? None that we know of.

U.S. CONSUL CUBA ECZEMA CUTICURA

UNITED STATES CONSULATE. SANTIAGO DF CUBA, Dec. 13th, 1897. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP.,

Gentlemen: Whatever is the cash value of the difference between living on earth, and a place said to be much hotter than Cuba, I am indebted to the use of your CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA (ointment). Eczema is a prevalent disease on this island.

I had an attack of it, and ordered a box of oxide of zinc ointment. The first application changed the Eczema to hell-fire, which seemed chable. The druggist had used a rancid cerate and I was poisoned.

cid cerate and I was poisoned.

I have practised medicine over thirty years and taken a special course in cutaneous diseases under Prof. John V. Shumaker of Phil., but I lost faith in the purity of Cuban drugs, as everything either falled to help my trouble or made it worse. I called in a local physician, but he did not help matters, and I was becoming desperate, when I thought of Cuticus A Bushelment, and dispatched my servant for a cake of Cuticus a Soap and a box of Cuticus (offinment). The first application relieved me, and in three days I was well.

PULASKIF. RYATT, United States Consul.

TORTURING DISFIGURING

Humors whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or biotchy, whether simple, scroi-nious, or hereditary, speedily, pernamently, and economically cured by warm baths with Curroura Soar, gentle anointings with Curroura Colument), purest of emollient skin cures, and mild doses of Curroura Rason, warr, greatest of blood purifiers and humor remedies.

THE NORTHERN NECK.

Recent Cool Spell-Early Wheat-Personal Mention. COMORN, KING GEORGE COUNTY, VA., June 11.-(Special.)-The remarkably cool weather the early part of this week had a very untoward effect upon corps especially upon tender garden vegetables,

melon vines, and spring oats. The early wheat shows signs of ripening, and it looks as if harvest will be on something like a week earlier than it was in 1897. Both the late and early wheat has attained a very fine growth, and the heads are large and apparently plump, though some farmers argue that the yield will fall far below the present indications and expectations, because, they contend, the "heads are flat instead of being round and rigid." The external appearance of the crop is certainly fine The hotel at Somerset Beach, the new summe rresert on the Potomac, in this county, has been opened, and weekly ex-cursions are being run from Washington

It is said that the regulation forbidding steamers, etc., from passing For Washington after sundown will enterfere seriously with the summer excur-sions on the Potomac, and, therefore result detrimentally to the attractive and hitherto thriving watering-places down the river. Already the political pot is beginning

to boil hereabouts, and politics are squeezing the war excitement out of the public mind. The stirring addresses at King George Courthouse last week by Congressman John F. Rixey, of Culpeper, and Hon. W. S. Cowherd, of Missouri, opened the ball and created considerable enthusiasm in the county. Mr. Cow-herd's eloquent talk put the whole people nerd's eloquent talk put the whole people to thinking along very important lines not before suggested—l. e., not since the war created "certain complications."

The heavy rainfalls of the past month have forced the decision of a question, which has been under consideration and discussion in this county for transport. discussion in this county for twenty-odd

years, and that is the erection of bridge over "Poplar Run," the large stream near old Lamb's-Creek church, which crosses, and sometimes renders impassible, the road leading from Fred-ericksburg to this place, the Courthouse, etc. The crossing has long been a dan-gerous place immediately after heavy rains, but the county has, perhaps, wisely, refrained from the expense, such a bridge must inour, unti when it has become a public necessity and Judge Chichister the other day or-dered the Supervisor of Rappahaunock District to have the bridge built.

King George Methodists are makng extensive preparations for an enterainment on Tuesday evening, the 14th, for the benefit of Union church. The 'Deestrick Scule' of fifty years ago will be the most attractive feature, and it promises to be a very enjoyable and sucessful affair. The Misses Lewis, of Kentucky, who

have been visiting the King George Lewises for some time, have left the county to spend some time with relatives Fredericksburg. Miss Lucy Lewis, "Marmion," this county, is also the guest of kinsfolk in Fredericksburg. Miss Reta Tayloe, of Chatterton, thiscounty, left several days ago to spend some time with relatives in Stafford.

Mr. Mason Grymes, who visited his father, B. R. Grymes, Esq., here last week, has returned to Baltimore, where he is engaged in business. Mrs. Harmonson, a prominent lady of Accomac county, is the guest of her

vife of Rev. John McNabb, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Fitzhugh have returned from their bridal tour, and located at "Clarence," the Fitzhugh homestead, in this county.

Mrs. Kate Harrison, of Waco, Tex.,
has arrived in Richmond county, to

daughter, at King George Courthouse, the

spend some time with relatives. Mrs. Harrison is a native of the Northern Neck, and is very widely known in Vir-Mrs. Julia Jones and Mrs. Weston B. Jones, of Nashville, Tenn., arrived in King George several days ago, and will spend the summer here.
The Methodist parsonage at King George Courthouse has been treated to a new coat of paint, and is now one of

the handsomest mansions in the commu nity. aties Lippor, who has been teaching in this county, left a few days ago for her

home, in Charlestown, W. Va. Miss Bertha, Wise, who has be ing some time with Mr. and Mrs. James H. Baggs, at this place, left this week for her home, in Washington, D. C. Mr. W. McDonald Lee, editor of the Virginia Citizen, at Irvington, has returned home from a trip to Richmond, whither he went to consult Governor Tyler in regard to raising a company of cavalry in the Northern Neck.

Some of the young men of this county are very anxious to have organized here a lodge of the Junior Order American Mechanics. An effort will be made, it is ere and work it up

Mr. C. B. Arnold, of this county, will leave in a day or two for Nelson coun ty, where he will spend a few days on Mr. James A. Billingsley, of this coun

ty, has accepted a position with a large firm at Rochester, N. Y., and will in a few days begin to travel in the interest William Turner, principal of the High School, at Martinsburg, W. Va., is the guest of his father, Mr. Henry V.

Turner, at Port Conway, this county. He has been most cordially welcomed by the people of the county.

Miss Inez C. Connor, whose extreme illness was mentioned last week, is convalescing.

The Poet's War Brigade.

(By One of the Members.)
(Lucius Perry Hills in Buffalo Evening News.)
Ye gallant men who wield the pen And shed whole seas of ink;
Whose hearts are full of think,
Our country now is calling to
The reckirss and the staid,
And loud the answer's coming from
The poets' war brigade. Now to discordant notes of strife

Each bard has tuned his lyre, And every heart is swelling like A huge pneumatic tire. With rhythmic step they're march-

ing on As to a dress parade, Ten thousand cranks to join the ranks That form the war brigade, Each scribe will sharpen up his quill To puncture Spanish pride.

Mount his cavorting Pegasus,
And on to glory ride;
No harmless cartridges of blank
Shall form their fusillade,
But volleys of most deadly rhyme
Pour from the war brigade. And when they hear those missile

sing.
The haughty Dons will flee.
With a punctured, tired feeling, and
All plunge into the sea.
Then the victors will return as from
A plenic escapade.
With not a scribbler missing from
The poets' war brigade.

And when the strife is over and And drum and fife are still.
And our ears no longer listen to Their war cries, loud and shrill. By fingers of fair maidens shall Their songs of love be played. While lullables somnambulize The poets' war brigade.

A new form of thermo-electric battery was exhibited recently in this city at meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. It consisted of two steel rods immersed in fused alkali, on being constructed with grooves or recesses in it in such a way as to reduce the conduction of heat and render its mmersed portion much hotter than the other rod, where the heat was conducted away owing to the solid construction of the rod. The electromotive force varied with the difference of temperature between the two rods, and also changes with variations in the temperature of the liquid, but at times a difference of po tential amounting to one volt could be Soid throughout the world. Porren Davo and Chris. Conr., Soin Preps., Hoston.

25 "How to Cure Every Kind of Ecseme," free.

Invest 5 cents, and try Elastic Starch,

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Tow-Linen Suits TO ORDER. \$5.00.

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Ge 5-Su& WSU AMUSEMENTS. BASE-BALL.

BROAD-STREET PARK. RICHMOND VS. PATERSON.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNES-Game called at 4:45 o'clock.

TROLLEY-PARTY by the Junior Cakwood Association, FRIDAY NIGHT, JUNE 17TH. Traction car leaves Twenty-seventh and Broad streets \$300; Pirst and Broad fifteen minutes later. Be sure to go. Thursday, 23d, if Friday night is bad.

JEFFERSON ROOF GARDEN. GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, JUNE 18TH. Ladies' Orchestra and other big attract Admission, 25 cents. promptly at 1.32,

FOREST HILL PARK, WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE BTH. Greater attractions than ever. Entire change of people and agts. Admission, 10 cents. Performance at 8:45 je 12-15'

SECOND ANNUAL OPENING OF THE AUDITORIUM (BROAD-STREET PARK) MONDAY, JUNE 18th, VAUDEVILLE TALENT. Unequalled in the Annals of Vaudevilles in the South. Under the Management of Thomas G.

Admission 10 Cents. Park reached by Traction cars, Main-Street Vaudeville Park, Corner Main and Vine Streets.

GRAND OPENING MONDAY, JUNE 13, SUPERB ARRAY OF ARTISTS DI-RECT FROM NEW YORK. COLLINS AND BRIEN.
Eccentric Comedians, Singers, and the
World's Greatest Dancers.

THE CELEBRATED SISTERS ONEL, assisted by Master ONEL, introducing a New and Novel Specialty. Miss GLADYS VAN, the Pocket Edition of Lillian Russell. The Handsomest Serio-Comic Artists

on the American Stage. BAKER AND LYNN, Comedy Sketch Artists.

MAE TAYLOR, Songs and Dances.

No liquors, improper or disorderly characters allowed on grounds,
Gates open at 7:30 P. M. Performance begins at 8:30 P. M.
Admission, 10 cents, Seats in Private Stalls extra.

EXCURSIONS. PROTECT THE PATRIOTIC SOLDIER! MOONLIGHT, MUSIC, AND RIVER BREEZES.

Arcanumites and others interested in mereiful and beneficent work are hereby notlified that Shockoe Council, Royal Arcanum, will give a MOONLIGHT EXCURSION on the steamer Pocahontas, down the James, THURSDAY, Jane 2, 1888. A brass and string band has been provided, and a piano will be furnished for the occasion.

vided, and a piano will be luthing the occasion.

The Programme Committee have made arrangements to have a most varied and elaborate entertainment.

The excursion is given to start a fund to keep the volunteer members of Shockoe Council in good standing in the order while they are serving as soldiers in the army of their country.

The excursion will be select. Tickets will only be sold by the committee and members of the Council.

Tickets may be had of A. D. Jackson, at Rothert's, Fourth and Broad, and W. T. Dabney, 90 cast Main street.

Remember the date—June 23d—and go and have a pleasant time, while helping a good cause.

and have a pleasant time, while

a good cause.

TICKETS: For gentleman and lady, cents; extra ladies and children, 25 cents By order of the committee. je 12-Suft 75c. ONLY 75c. ROUND TRIP TO

Norfolk, Old Point, and Newport News ON STEAMER POCAHONTAS SATURDAY NIGHT, June 18th,

10 P. M. Ladies or children, 50c. each. je 10-8t

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